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Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1859. Nancy Shock vs. Samuel Shock.—In Chancery.

In this cause, it appearing from affidavit of the non-residence of Samuel Shock, defendant, on which an order, bearing date June 2d in the office of the clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Samuel Shock that the complainant in said bill of complaint in said Court, on the 1st day of June, 1859, and the same is now pending. Now, unless you, the said Samuel Shock, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago at the Court House in said city, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday in July, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk of said Court.
SCOTT & WARNER, Complt'ts Solrs. 305-6w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given that I, William Wheeler, Trustee in a certain Deed of Trust executed to me as Trustee as aforesaid, of March A. D. 1858, by Samuel A. Ford and Charles H. Whittemore, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, in Book 47 of Deeds, on page 189, for the sum of one hundred and six, pays five hundred and fifty-five, and interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum, in certain notes mentioned in said record by said Deed of Trust, providing for the time and effect thereof, on the application of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the authority in said deed conferred, and for the purpose of raising the sum therein expressed will at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, the 25th day, of May, A. D. 1859, between the hours of ten o'clock, in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago in said County of Cook, the following described real estate conveyed by said Deed of Trust, to wit: Sub lots eleven (11) and twelve (12) in Block twenty-five (25) in Cook and State of Illinois.

WM. WHEELER, Trustee.
May 6th, 1859.
The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 28th day of May, A. D. 1859, at the place aforesaid and between the hours aforesaid.
WM. WHEELER,
May 24th, 1859. Trustee.
myl0-d&w3w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1859.

IN CHANCERY.—Notice that the undersigned, Commissioner of Master in Chancery, appointed by the Court of said County at the next June Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in said County, on the first Monday of June next, for an order to sell the following described real estate belonging to the said minor, situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: The west half (W. ½) described as follows: Commencing at a stake south from the northeast corner of the south half (S. ½) of the southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) of Section thirty-seven (37), North of Range eleven (11), East of the Principal Meridian, thence running the east line said Section thirty (30) six chains, thence west forty-seven (47) chains to the west line of said south half of the southeast quarter of said Section thirty (30), thence south along said west line six (6) chains, thence east twenty (20) chains, to the place of beginning, containing twenty (20) acres, more or less, according to the petition therefor now on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

ROGERS G. SCHRIVER,
Guardian of said Minor.
WILLARD & SLAVEN, Att'ys for Pet'r. myl9-6w d227

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1852, made and executed, by Eliza C. McCagg, a married woman, of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, party of the first part, to Thomas Dyer, party of the second part, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, in Book No. 35, of Mortgages, page 229, which said mortgage was made to secure the payment of the sum of $1,000 in promissory notes in said mortgage, particularly described, of even date with said notes last mentioned, and due on the 15th day of October, A. D., 1857. And default having been made in the payment of the said sum of money in said notes and mortgage described, to wit: "Twenty acres off of the south end of the east half of the east half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four, in Township thirty-nine, north of range, eleven, east of the 3d principal meridian bounded and described as follows: commencing at the southeast corner, of the southeast quarter of the east half, of the said southeast quarter, thence north along the east line of said quarter, forty rods, thence west, eighty rods, thence south forty rods, thence east eighty rods to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres, be the same more or less;"

ERASTUS C. GRANT, Assignee of Mortgage.
B. F. JAMES, Att'y for Assignee.
Chicago April 6 1859. ap7 2m c 606

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1859.—Mary Ann Lally, plaintiff, by her next friend Robert A. Gillmore, vs. John Lally.—In Chancery.

It is ordered, that John Lally, the defendant above named, on his inquiry cannot be found within this State, and that he has either gone out of this State or is concealed in the same to prevent process being served on him, that notice be left in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, notifying the said John Lally, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1859, against the said John Lally, and that a summons issued out of said Court against the defendant, returnable on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1859, as in law required.

Now, therefore, notice is given, that said John Lally, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the next term, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
SWAYNE & PORTER, Comp'ts Sol'rs. myl5-td-572

MORTGAGE SALE.—By an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the fourth day of November, A. D. 1857, executed by Edward F. Perry and Ann Bowen, of Belvidere, Illinois, mortgagors to Rice Hall, of Fay and Company of Chicago, Illinois, mortgagee, the said mortgagors did convey unto the said mortgagee, the following described real estate, to wit: Lot number eighteen (18) in Block number eight (8) in Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company's Addition to the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, which said mortgage was made to secure the payment of the sum of four hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirty-five cents, according to the tenor and effect thereof, on the said mortgagors, to Rice Hall, or Fay and Company of Chicago, Illinois, mortgagee, to secure the payment of the sum of four hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirty-five cents, according to the tenor and effect of a Promissory Note mentioned in said mortgage, and bearing even date with said mortgage, three months after date, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and whereas, said note and mortgage have been assigned and transferred to the undersigned, and conveyed unto the said Rice Fay, his heirs and assigns forever, all that lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Boone, and State of Illinois, described as follows, to wit: Lot number one (1) in Block number fourteen (14), in Wm. H. Gilman's Addition to the Village of Belvidere, as platted and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said County. The said mortgage contains a power of sale of the said mortgaged premises if default be made in the payment of the said notes therein mentioned, as will more fully acknowledged, and whereas, the Recorder of said County of Boone in Book K of Mortgages, Page 397, was duly recorded the 8th day of January, A. D. 1857. Default having been made in the payment of the said sum of money mentioned in said notes and mortgage, and the sum of $401.33, for principal and interest due at the date of the same, and more than the six days of December, A. D. 1857, being now due and unpaid upon the said notes and mortgage. Notice is, therefor, hereby given that by virtue of the said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained, the undersigned mortgagee will, on the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House door, in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the said piece of land and premises above described, and all the rights and equity of redemption of the said mortgagors therein.

Dated May 28, 1858. RICE FAY, Mortgagee.
FULLER & WOOD, Att'ys.

MORTGAGE SALE.—By an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 4th day of December, A. D. 1857, executed by Asa F. Powers and Helen M. Powers, of Belvidere, Illinois, mortgagors, to Rice Fay, of Chicago, Illinois, mortgagee, to secure the payment of the sum of four hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirty-five cents, according to the tenor and effect of a Promissory Note mentioned in said mortgage, and bearing even date with said mortgage, three months after date, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and whereas, said note and mortgage have been assigned and transferred to the undersigned, and conveyed unto the said Rice Fay, his heirs and assigns forever, all that lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Boone, and State of Illinois, described as follows, to wit: Lot number one (1) in Block number fourteen (14), in Wm. H. Gilman's Addition to the Village of Belvidere, as platted and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said County. The said mortgage contains a power of sale of the said mortgaged premises if default be made in the payment of the said notes therein mentioned, as will more fully acknowledged, and whereas, the Recorder of said County of Boone in Book K of Mortgages, Page 397, was duly recorded the 8th day of January, A. D. 1857. Default having been made in the payment of the said sum of money mentioned in said notes and mortgage, and the sum of $401.33, for principal and interest due at the date of the same, and more than the six days of December, A. D. 1857, being now due and unpaid upon the said notes and mortgage. Notice is, therefor, hereby given that by virtue of the said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained, the undersigned mortgagee will, on the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House door, in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the said piece of land and premises above described, and all the rights and equity of redemption of the said mortgagors therein.

Dated May 28, 1858. RICE FAY, Mortgagee.
FULLER & WOOD, Att'ys.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR.
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
Compounded Entirely from Gums,
one of the best PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.
These GUMS remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in its place a healthy flow of the digestive fluids, causing food to digest well, nourishing the body, giving tone and strength, thereby removing the cause of disease, shedding and purifying the blood.
ILLIOUS ATTACKS.
Cured, and what is best prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Regulator.
Does not allow eating to produce its evil effects, but prevents the food undigested.
Only one dose taken before going to bed, will relieve Costiveness.
Only one dose taken before eating, will prevent Dyspepsia.
Only one dose taken after eating, will relieve Sick Headache.
Only one dose taken before retiring, will prevent Nightmare.
Only one dose will cure Costiveness.
Only one dose will cure Dysentery.
Only one dose will cure Diarrhœa.
Only one dose will relieve Colic.
Only one dose will relieve Nausea.
Only one dose, often repeated, will cure the worst case of Dyspepsia.
Only one dose, often repeated, will cure the worst case of Bilious Headache.
Only one dose will cure Jaundice.
Only one dose will cure Liver Complaint.
Only one dose will cure Fever and Ague.
Only one dose will cure Chronic Diarrhœa.
Only one dose will cure Dysentery.
Only one dose will cure Cholera Morbus.
Only one dose will cure Cholera Infantum.
Only one dose taken before going to bed will prevent Fever and Ague.
Only one dose taken before eating will prevent Fever and Ague.
Only one dose taken after eating will prevent Fever and Ague.
Only one dose will cure Fever and Ague.
Only one dose will cure Chronic Diarrhœa.
Only one dose will cure Dysentery.
Only one dose will cure Cholera Morbus.
Only one dose will cure Cholera Infantum.
Only one dose will cure Nausea.
Only one dose will cure Colic.
Only one dose will cure Jaundice.
Only one dose will cure Liver Complaint.
Only one dose will cure Dysentery.
Only one dose will cure Diarrhœa.
Only one dose will cure Chronic Diarrhœa.
Only one dose will cure Fever and Ague.
Only one dose taken after eating will prevent Fever and Ague.
Only one dose taken before eating will prevent Fever and Ague.
Only one dose taken before going to bed will prevent Fever and Ague.
Only one dose will cure Sick Headache.
Only one dose will relieve Nausea.
Only one dose will relieve Colic.
Only one dose will cure Costiveness.
Only one dose will cure Dyspepsia.
Only one dose will cure Nightmare.
Only one dose will cure Sick Headache.
Only one dose will cure Bilious Headache.
Only one dose will cure Jaundice.
Only one dose will cure Liver Complaint.
Only one dose will cure Dysentery.
Only one dose will cure Diarrhœa.
Only one dose will cure Chronic Diarrhœa.
Only one dose will cure Fever and Ague.
Only one dose will cure Cholera Morbus.
Only one dose will cure Cholera Infantum.
Only one dose will cure Nausea.
Only one dose will cure Colic

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1859.

REPUBLICANISM IN OHIO.

We print to-day the Platform of Principles laid down by the Republicans of Ohio, at their Convention at Columbus on Thursday last. Its enunciations are clear, distinct and emphatic. There are no concealments—no subterfuges—no equivocations—no hiding of cunning under words which are of doubtful import, or which admit of a different interpretation—no suppressions for votes in the South—no enlargements inviting the suffrages of the North—no dodging of questions of vital import—no evasion of whole sides into prominent planks. These are the resolutions, affirming:

1st. The former platforms of the Republicans of Ohio.

2nd. The necessity for a re-organization of the Judicial Circuits of the Supreme Court of the United States.

3d. A repeal of the atrocious Fugitive Slave Law.

4th. Liberty of conscience and an equality of rights for native and adopted citizens.

5th. Hostility to the corruption and extravagance of the National Administration.

6th. Their hostility to the reopening of the African Slave Trade, and

7th. The policy of granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to actual settlers on the public domain.

Coupled with the former action of the Republicans of Ohio, reference to which is made in the preamble, these affirmations are the doctrines of the Republican Party of the West; and each item of the creed will be loudly and gladly re-affirmed and endorsed in Illinois. We thank the freemen of Ohio for the emphatic boldness with which at a time when trimmers are at work for the lowering of the standard of Republican doctrine, they have laid down the fundamental truths of the Republican organization. They will have their reward. With that Platform setting forth their determination to respect the rights of the South, while demanding an observance of the rights of the North, they will sweep Ohio from end to end; and will lay the ground-work for a long succession of victories which will cover every inch of ground above the Ohio and west of the Alleghanies. The gauntlet thrown down by the slave-driving Democracy in the relentless prosecution of the citizens of Oberlin and Wellington, through the instrumentality of a jury of Federal office-holders and expectants, required it to be taken up precisely as it has been. This shameful incarceration of honorable and useful citizens at the behest of a professional slave catcher—whose avowed mission to Ohio was to get half the marketable value of another man's negro—demanded a return to first principles. It required an investigation on the part of the whole people, whether the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence have still a foothold in Ohio. The issue required to be squarely met: the premises of the conflict soon to take place demanded to be so adjusted, that the commonwealth might assert the freedom of her sons, and the inviolability of her soil, in a way not to be misapprehended. Let no one gabble nullification, treason, and the rest of the plantation slang. It is not pretended by the slave drivers themselves that American citizens cannot lawfully demand and labor for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. They leave all such mouthing and falsification to the doughfaces. The Republicans of Ohio have demanded the repeal of this law uprooting the *habeas corpus*, the trial by jury, and all the bulwarks of individual freedom, and fixing pains and penalties upon the exercise of the common impulses of humanity—and have called upon the people to sustain their just requirement. We believe it will be sustained by a majority of thousands.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In the absence of a letter from our own correspondent, who has left Indianapolis, we copy the following from the Cincinnati *Gazettein* relation to the last day's proceedings of the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly:

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY—A FIRE BRAND IN THE ASSEMBLY.

A resolution highly commending the Colonization Society, which had been offered several days ago, was then called up.

DR. A. S. M'MASTER'S REMARKS.

Dr. McMaster said: Late as it was in the session he could not let this pass without remark. This had been laid on the table a few days ago under the force of the promulgation of a new doctrine. Dr. Thornwell, from that Church, had nothing to do with moral questions. If the Colonization scheme was a good thing, it was proper for the Assembly to say so, and if not, to say so.

The ground of opposition to it at the North was well known, but an article had recently appeared in a Southern Review, written, it was said, by a Professor in the Theological Seminary at Columbia (the Seminary in which Dr. Thornwell is a Professor—ed.), which treated this Society with the greatest contempt and spoke of it as a miserable failure.

It was a mere doctrine that the Church had no concern with questions that had important, moral and religious bearings. The Church had, on the contrary, always manifested a deep interest in questions.

Late as it was in the session he wanted this resolution fully considered, although it might be voted down. It must be remembered that there were some victories that cost more than they were worth. He read in history that the British beat us at Bunker Hill, but that they chanted no Te Deums Laudamus over it, as there might be other Bunker Hill victories gained, for which, ten years hence, there would be no disposition to thank God.

DR. M'GILL'S COMPROMISE.

Dr. McGill said that the mover of the resolution had no design to throw a firebrand into the Assembly. Nothing was more remote from the spirit of the Church (brethren move the following as a substitute.

"Resolved, That it is sufficient action of the General Assembly to refer the friends of the Colonization Society, to the former action of the General Assembly."

Which Dr. E. D. McMaster moved to amend, by adding the words "recommending the Colonization Society."

Dr. Thornwell moved to lay the amendment on the table. He said, that while it might be true, and probably was, that nearly every member was decidedly favorable to the Colonization Society, and prepared to take an active part in its support, yet he did not feel that the commendation of this, or any other secular society, was a part of the Assembly's business.

Rev. Mr. West rose to ask a question, but the Moderator ruled him out of order.

Dr. E. D. McMaster rose to ask a question, and though ruled out of order, persisted in asking "Whether Dr. Thornwell wishes, as a great question this, to divert off discussion?"

Dr. Phelps moved the previous question, but withdrew it to allow Dr. Thornwell to offer a motion to lay the whole subject on the table. This was carried, and thus the firebrand extinguished.

We shall have something in due time to say in relation to the action of that General Assembly as it bears on the great moral questions now agitated in this nation: but for the present, content ourselves with calling attention to the words of Dr. THORNWELL, one of the Convention, affirming that the Church had nothing to do with moral questions—words which the Assembly endorsed when it voted down his motion to lay the Colonization resolution on the table.

The Philadelphia Postmaster.

The Washington *Constitution* officially announces the removal of Mr. Westcott from the office of Postmaster of Philadelphia, and the appointment of his successor. It appears that on the 20th of May a coffee pot, a fishing pole and a box of patent medicine had been sent to Washington free, and Mr. Westcott was called upon by Mr. King, the First Assistant Post Master General, for an explanation, which he made, as follows:

I made further enquiries from the subordinates of office, who have charge of the dispatching and reception of the mails, and I learn that these packages were in no case placed in their charge or custody of this office, but were to the care of the route agent ——, and were taken by him to Washington on his own account entirely independent of any connection with the mails. Such, I learn, is a common occurrence, not only with Mr. ——, but other agents, and that it has been the practice for years past for agents running between their city and Washington, to so accommodate their friends. *Now by the laws of this office, this and other acts are considered hard cases as regards the Director, Members of Congress* AND OTHERS, since the Presidency of Mr. Pillsbury, who have been in this office, the route agents being officers of the Department and not under my control, except with reference to the proper performance of their duties, I have not felt that it was my duty to interfere with a practice, which I had good reason to believe was known to the Department.

We think that sending "flour by the barrel, candles, fish, butter and other articles for Senators, members of Congress and others," requires investigating, and we hope that Mr. Westcott, now that he is free from the embarrassments of office, will give us a full *expose* of the entire practice, so far as he has a knowledge of it.

THE CINCINNATI RAILROAD EXCURSION.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 2, 1859.

One of the largest and jolliest parties that ever left Chicago on a Railroad excursion, arrived in the "Queen City" early this morning. It was the next through train from Fayne, Lima and Dayton. Commencing at Fort Wayne most in Chicago, our party was found to consist of about 200 persons, including the Mayor and Common Council of the city, most of the city and county officers, members of the Board of Trade, representatives of the Press, and a large number of well known citizens—the whole under the supervision of D. W. Ross, Esq., of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The Light Guard Band dispensed its music for us, and as the day was unusually warm, the company exercised the arrangements portion of ensuring the enjoyment of every one was complete.

At 11 o'clock this morning we assembled at the Merchants Exchange, where the excursionists from Chicago, Milwaukee, Fort Wayne and other points on the route, were warmly welcomed by Mr. J. F. Torrence, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and His Honor Mayor Bishop, both of whom tendered us the hospitalities of the city in cordial terms. Mayor Haines of Chicago responded in our behalf, hoping that at no distant day it would be our pleasure to return the kindness of the Cincinnatians by welcoming an equally large delegation from the Queen City in Chicago. Mr. S. S. L'Hommedieu, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, then announced the programme of the day as follows:

After leaving the Hall, a visit would be paid to the wine cellars of Mr. Nicholas Longworth, who had extended an invitation to all. From 3 to 3 o'clock, Pike's Opera House would be thrown open for inspection. At 3 o'clock the fire-engines of Shawk and Latta (one of each of the inventors) would be exhibited at Fifth Street market space. At 4 o'clock omnibuses would be in readiness to convey such as desired to the surrounding hills, and subsequently to the residence of R. B. Bowler, Esq., at Clifton.

Dr. W. B. Egan then responded in a few pithy remarks in behalf of the Chicago Board of Trade, complimenting the Cincinnatians on the enterprise and magnificence of their city; after which Mr. L'Hommedieu read a letter from H. C. Lord, Esq., President of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, inviting any or all of the party of excursionists to return home by way of his road, and tendering tickets for that purpose.

The reception ceremonies being concluded, the whole party, headed by Mayors Bishop and Haines took up a line of march to Mr. Longworth's vast lay brinth of "Catawba." Arrived at the building each person, (ladies and gentleman) was provided with a tallow candle, and all proceeded like a company of Egyptian priests to traverse the mausoleum of "the ruby." Here were nearly half a million bottles of sparkling Catawba, corded up in damp subterranean recesses, each labelled with the year of its vintage, and the whole I should say containing enough "popping" power to storm Sebastopol with the corks. Only a few were invited to examine the inside of the bottles—our engineer, perhaps, deeming it too early in the day to get on so big a drunk as his magazine afforded facilities for.

The next thing in order was dinner, which was sumptuously served at the Burnet House. After dinner a large number of our party visited Pike's new Opera House—one of the most beautiful temples of the Muses in the entire country. The exhibition of steam fire engines was the next entertainment. The "Citizens Gift," a Latta machine, and the "Niagara," one of Shawk's, were selected for the exhibition. At three o'clock precisely, a cannon was fired, which on lighting the fire was given, and in less than six minutes both engines were forcing a stream of water one and a half inches in diameter, fifty feet. The trial was highly satisfactory, the engines performing in an admirable manner.

The feature of the occasion however, was the visit to the beautiful villa of R. B. Bowler, Esq., at Clifton, where a most tasteful and sumptuous entertainment had been prepared for the guests on the grounds here. The tables were covered with all the delicacies of the season in the utmost profusion, and the Catawba which we did not get at Mr. Longworth's here flowed like a brook. The guests were enthusiastic in their expressions of satisfaction, and when the visit was ended three cheers were given for our bountiful and gentlemanly host.

We are now distributed among the fine hotels and private residences of the city, for the night. On the whole it must be said that this is one of the most cordial, functional and satisfactory entertainments ever extended by one city to the representatives of another.

CROP PROSPECTS.

PROSPECT CITY, Ford Co., June 2, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The majority of the farmers are now done planting corn, and some of them are working their early planting. There are some large farmers who are still planting and intend to continue to plant corn until the 10th of June. I saw one farmer yesterday who said he had about 700 acres planted, and hoped to get 200 acres more in corn. What he had planted looks well. He had gone over some thirty acres and re-planted portions of it. The birds, ground, mice, etc., were troublesome, but he said he made as much of it last year. He told me that he did not commence planting last year until the 20th of March, the ground was so wet. This year the ground is in fine order and the rains have been very seasonable. On Monday last we had a hail storm—and the ground and on Tuesday it was in fine working order.

Spring Wheat, Barley and Oats all look well and promise a good harvest. Winter wheat is very promising.

On Monday next the voters of Ford County vote for the location of the County Seat—little doubt that Prospect City will be the County Town. TOURS.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Platform.

The Convention an Unit.

The Ohio State Republican Convention met at Columbus on Thursday last, and put in nomination a full State ticket. Subsequently the following Platform of Principles was unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Relying confidently upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and invoking earnestly the favor of the Supreme Ruler of the universe, we, the delegates of Ohio in convention assembled, declare our faith in and our fidelity to the principles declared in the Republican platforms adopted by the conventions of the years 1855 and 1857, and we especially declare—

1st. We entertain an abiding confidence in the continued ascendency of the principles which have been the boast of the party, and in the defence of which it has never failed to receive from the people, at every election, a decisive and triumphant support; and reaffirming the same we commend the success of the Republican party to the confidence of the people.

2d. That the people of Ohio demand a re-organization of the Judicial circuits of the United States, and that they be so constituted that the Supreme Court of the United States may have and exert appellate jurisdiction in the Supreme Court; that provision be made for the organization of the Circuits of the District Courts of the United States by appeal or writ of error, and for appointments to fill the offices of the Judges of the several circuits of the laws of the United States.

3d. That the Fugitive Slave Act, passed by the Congress of the Constitutional obligations imposed upon the States by the fathers of the Republic, is a violation of the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, and is only in accordance with the spirit of other unjust legislation of the fugitive slave act of 1850, as it is subversive of both the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, and as contrary to the plainest duties of humanity and law, and abhorrent to the moral sense of the civilized world.

4th. We claim for citizens native and naturalized, liberty of conscience, equality of rights, and the free exercise of all rights of suffrage. We favor whatever legislative and other measures are necessary to distinguish from crimes, and punish as such, all attempts to interfere with the rights of conscience, or to abridge the rights of citizens, native or adopted, and we declare that no man is entitled, and no man should be allowed to hold office under the Government of the United States, or any office of any State, who is not in favor of the free enjoyment of religious opinions, and who does not hold in abhorrence all religious persecution.

5th. That the development of profligacy and corruption in the administration of the National affairs, imposes upon us the important duty of calling the attention of the people to the necessity of a change of National administration, and placing in power men who can be relied upon to restore the Government to purity, to economy in the administration, and protect the treasury of the people.

6th. That we regard the introduction and perpetuation of every kind, by whomsoever made, for the revival of the African slave trade, as a crime against the laws of God, the enlightened portion of mankind, and that any action on the part of the Government of the United States, which shall tend to that horrid and inhuman traffic, would justly subject the Government and people of the United States to the stern rebuke and execration of all civilized and christian people throughout the world.

7th. That we are in favor of granting to actual settlers on the public domain one hundred and sixty acres of land, and we do most unqualifiedly condemn the course of the present Administration in refusing to grant such relief to the people, in the United States Senate, the Homestead Bill, which passed the House of Representatives at the last session of the Senate.

8th. We regard the usurpation and abuse of power by the late legislature, in repeated instances, especially in making appropriations to railroads, in the case of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, in illegally abolishing the Board of Public Works, and placing the supervision of the same in the hands of a single officer, and he to give the largest bonding in the State bonder, under the form and shape of individual sureties, and in the unwarrantable delay in the whole matter in the appointment of the necessary commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of said legislative enactment, in order to force upon the people of the State an arbitrary system of Public Works, subversive of the principles governing the relations of all good citizens.

9th. That the Republicans of Ohio, filled with patriotic fervor and pride by the dignified, honest, faithful and judicious administration of the affairs of the State by the present officers of the State Government have discharged the duties of their respective positions, and that the names of Gov. R. P. Spaulding, Lieut. Gov. Jacob Brinkerhoff, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, Supreme Judges, and Board of Public Works, are a sufficient guarantee for the continuance of the same faithful and honest administration of the affairs of the State, and we pledge ourselves to the support of the ticket, and to the adoption of the principles of Freedom—Sumner Liberty—Union.

10th. Wonderfully better is the condition of all parties, both with the Democratic party and the Republican party, since the last election, and to preserve the proud heritage of American liberty, we call upon the people to rally in their strength, and unitedly to those who may come after us.

Republicans in Virginia.

The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Evening *Post*, writes:

It may seem somewhat singular with you, but I believe the Republicans in Virginia hold the balance of power between the two great parties to-day. This is the opinion of a shrewd Virginia politician, who has given the subject of Western Virginia attendy in Virginia. In a letter he has written to me from Washington there are fifty republicans in office, the rents agents being absent of the Department and not under my control, except with reference to the proper performance of their duties. I have not felt that it was my duty to interfere with a practice, which I had good reason to believe was known to the Department.

Dr. Wm. Fisher, a merchant from Denver City, has in his possession three hundred dollar's worth of dust, which he says he has had or received in different quantities in exchange for goods. Similar amounts are in the hands of three more tradesmen.

Yesterday morning I assisted Mr. Joe Heywood, formerly a well-known Cincinnatian, but now of California, who came here on a prospecting journey in Spring Valley, relief in finding gold, which he bought of two men who had taken it out of Plum Creek in six days.

Mr. Gregory crossed the Platte on the North Fork of Vasquer Creek with thirty-seven dollars worth of gold dust, which he had washed out of forty pans of sand. He also had several specimens of quartz and shot gold, the result of his explorations at various points.

In strolling over town in the course of the same day, I found the stock exhausted, and for ten days we laid still, endeavoring to kill a sufficient amount of gun-for our subsistence. A few hawks, crows and other small game was, however, all that came within our reach. Our only fire-arm was a shot-gun, all other arms having been thrown away in consequence of the weakness of their owners. At about the same time three others parted with us, with the intention of making for the nearest settlements for the purpose of securing relief to the remaining ones—leaving but the three brothers of whom I am now the name of Soleg, from Cleveland, Ohio—all of the party being very weak and nearly exhausted. After a short effort to continue our journey, we were again compelled to lay up, and the next day Soleg died from exhaustion and want of food. Before he breathed his last, he authorized and requested us to make use of his mortal remains in the way of nourishment. We, from necessity, did so, although it went very hard against our feelings, and on his body for about eight days. We then were, as I afterwards learned, on Beaver Creek, which empties into the Bijou, one of the tributaries of the South Platte, and about 75 miles east of Denver City. After the consumption of Soleg's body, Alexander, my oldest brother, died, and, at his own last request, we used a portion of his body as food on the spot, and with the balance resumed our journey towards the gold region. We succeeded in trawling but ten miles, when my youngest brother, Charles, gave out, and we were obliged to stop. For ten days we subsisted on what remained of our brother's body, when Charles expired from the same causes as the others. I also consumed the greater portion of his remains, when I was found by an Arapahoe Indian, and carried to his lodge, treated with great kindness, and a day and a half thereafter (that is on Wednesday, the 4th of May,) brought to the encampment of the Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express Company's train, en route for Denver City, under the charge of Mr. Superintendent R. B. Williams, where I was received and taken care of, and left at station 25 to recover sufficient strength for the continuation of my journey.—By direction of Mr. Williams, I also secured the coushes that came along took me up and brought me safely to this point free of charge.

The above statement I make freely, voluntarily, and without compulsion. Knowing that it will reach the eye of the public at large, I wish to give expression to my grateful gratitude I entertain towards the employees of the L. and P. P. Express Company in general, and Mr. Williams in special for the only humane treatment received at their hands.

DANIEL BLUE.

DENVER CITY, May 19, 1859.

Subscribed in the presence of

J. HEYWOOD, Sacramento, Cal.
Wm. F. CARLILE, Salina Co., Mo.
W. H. LANE, Leavenworth City, K. T.
Sol. M. FOX, Gen'l Agent L. & P. P. Express Company.

Mr. Blue came up to this place on the same coaches that I did. He looked like a skeleton, and could hardly use his limbs, and his sight was impaired.

☞ The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says Gen. Scott has wagered five hundred bottles of champagne that Louis Napoleon will never return to Paris.

FURTHER FROM THE GOLD REGIONS.

Statement of the Survivor of the Blue Brothers.

The Pike's Peak correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, gives the following account of the misfortunes in the Pike's Peak gold region, together with the statements of Daniel Blue, of Whiteside Co., Ill., the survivor of the three brothers of that name, of whose suffering, and the death of two of the number, our readers have already been partially advised. The *Commercial* introduces the letter with the following paragraph:

We take satisfaction, amid the confusion of conflicting rumors from the Pike's Peak region, in laying before the readers of the *Commercial* letter from the place in question, written by our own correspondent. We are confident that he is entirely reliable, and the letter bears evidence of a careful preparation and candid statement of facts.

DENVER CITY, May 17, 1859.

THE GOLD PROSPECTS.

In opening this chapter—probably the most interesting to your readers—I will say, that I shall not presume to express any ultimate opinion as to the true character of the gold washing of this country. I shall perform the part of a faithful reporter of what I have seen, *and hear of*, and nothing further. I am aware of the responsibility of my position, and shall convey no information to the readers of the *Commercial* that I know not to rest on facts.

In the first place, I wish to remark, that in calling this the Pike's Peak gold region, a very radical misnomer is made use of. From here to that much mentioned glacier the distance comes not much short of seventy miles, and in fact a single locality between the two points gold washing is carried on. Whatever digging and washing is now going on, is north of this place, and the amount is reported to be best paying, are some thirty miles off in the same direction.

On Cherry Creek, as already stated, nothing in the way of washing is going on at present. It does not pay. Any shovel full of sand on the bottom between the South Platte and Cherry Creek will give one to ten cents, but the most diminutive substances of gold, and the idea of turning those all but invisible particles to account has been abandoned. On the South Platte, about six miles south of this, a company from Georgia has dug a ditch; is busily at work, and doing well. I visited their claim myself, and found them doing well. They take out dust at the rate of from $5 to $7 per day each, six individuals.

All other mining operations are at present taking place at the head waters of the north-western tributaries of the South Platte in the mountains. Of the various diggings along and in the latter I know but by heresay, and will, therefore, speak of such of their yieldings as have come within my immediate observation. In a few days I shall start upon a mountain tour, for the purpose of a personal inspection of them, and by the result in due season before your readers.

The Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express Company have shipped during the past week about a thousand dollar's worth of scale-gold. It was bought from a number of individuals that had brought it mostly from the mountains.

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The War Revulsion in European Finance—First Effects of the Storm.

[From the New York Herald.]

The monetary disasters which are likely to follow from the effects of the present war in Europe and the necessary destruction it will entail on the financial and banking system of one of the most powerful of the European governments, are so entirely different in their character and in the issues involved from the revulsions known to the present generation, that few persons now engaged in the active transactions of life comprehend its magnitude.

The experience of the present age is limited to a small number of commercial revulsions which have grown out of the exaggeration of the healthy elements of trade. Few recollect the ruin that swept through the commercial world on the commencement of Pitt's war, and the consequent suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England, at the vast fortunes made by a horde of army contractors during that protracted years' continuance, while commerce fluctuated, looms were stopped, ships rotted at the wharves, merchants went into bankruptcy or prison, and the army was the only refuge of the people from starvation. The beginning of a great war, and the short continuance of any strictly local character, acts as a stimulus upon trade and industry, because its effects are as yet felt only in their demand for the elements of destruction. But when its true work comes to the front—when the circulating medium is turned from its wonted channels, and the force of destruction without production and exchange becomes in full force, then the peace basis—in, and continues to increase in intensity till its arrival is celebrated with bonfires and enthusiasm—the whole country is plunged in gloom and joy at the declaration of war. This simple truth marks the real effect of war upon the commerce of the world. Let us now group together a few of the facts that have marked the progress of the present contest.

In the foreground stands the fact that the powers and governments of Europe, since the 1st of January, have either come into the market, or are preparing to come in, for loans to the amount of three hundred millions of pounds sterling dollars. England raised thirty-five millions for her Indian wants, and immediately sent one-half of it in silver to Calcutta. Austria asked for a hundred millions; but all the power and credit of the Rothschilds could not raise it for her, and she seized all the metallic reserve of the Bank of Vienna, suspended specie payments, borrowed two-thirds of the sum in paper, and assessed a forced loan of fifteen millions more on Lombardo-Venetia. Russia sought for sixty millions; but she, too, failed to obtain it, and has adopted a system of financial expedients at home. Sardinia asked for six millions, failed to get it, and suspended specie payments also, borrowing the amount in paper from the Bank of Turin. France has called upon her people to contribute one hundred millions of dollars, and they offer five hundred millions. Turkey borrowed a short time since twenty-five millions. Prussia, Holland, Belgium and the German Confederation are now preparing to come into the money market for large amounts.

The first effect of these extraordinary borrowings is to cause the people to look at the financial condition of the several governments. They find that for years past all have exhibited deficits in their budgets. Since 1851 France has borrowed and spent six hundred millions of dollars more than her revenue. Austria has done the same to the extent of four hundred millions. England had to borrow nearly one hundred millions to prosecute the Crimean war; and if she goes into the present one, there is no possibility of estimating how much she must borrow. Russia, Sardinia, Spain, Germany, Prussia—all have exhibited deficits for some time past; and the revolution that now threatens to sweep over commerce gives no hope of a different state of things.

As a result of these movements we find specie disappearing from the vaults of trade, and seeking the hoards of fear or the war chests of the army. In France and here New York has sent off ten millions of dollars. The last returns of the Banks of England and France show that they have in their hands 140 millions of dollars. In the two months preceding the declaration of war in 1854, the bullion in the Bank of England alone ran down eight millions, and in the two succeeding months ten millions more. To endeavor to stop this drain, the rate of interest had already been raised in London to ten per cent, on the 6th of May, and will no doubt be further advanced. This stops commerce from using money. But we does not care for it. Its next stage is the first step is to suspend specie payments, which, when taken by a government, is nothing more nor less than a direct robbery of its own subjects.

Already the consequences of these extraordinary movements are beginning to be felt. Although the most prominent case of interest has not been refused, an immense depression has been caused in the value of government securities and goods. Mr. de Rayneval, the Minister of the depreciation in British consols is already equal to three hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and of the stocks of public companies three hundred and fifty millions more. On the Continent the effect has been much greater, and we may safely estimate the fall in the aggregate property in Europe at four thousand millions of dollars. From these causes will follow the ruin of the bankers; and they have already begun to fail. An Austrian banker failed for a large amount in Trieste. On the 2d of May, Wolf & Co., Berlin bankers, failed; on the 5th, Belly & Co. failed in London; on the 6th, Arnstein & Eckles, Vienna bankers, failed for ten millions of dollars; and up to the 18th of May, nearly one hundred failures were announced on the Stock Exchange and trade in London. At Constantinople a sudden advance in the value of sterling exchange from 14s to 14s 10d sterling had caused the bankers to gather in council in the beginning of May; and in Holland, where large amounts of Austrian and other Continental securities are held, the depreciation of securities had been so severely felt that numerous distressing suicides had taken place.

The cause of these dire results may be reduced to a simple expression. The governing class in Europe is one that has no connection with commerce and little sympathy with industry—is seizing upon the wealth of the world, perverting it from the arteries and veins of trade, and pouring it into their own pockets and the pockets of a hoard of army contractors, and squandering it in destructive dynastic wars. Let but one of these powers succeed in one of these things are going to be good for them. They will be good for a new class of speculators; men who will run great risks for the chance of great profits—men who connect themselves with the quartermasters and supply contractors of the Barque, and who will resort to all kinds of expedients to win a purse or break a neck in the race for fortune. But a general war in Europe will break down all its existing financial and commercial circles, and the effects cannot but be severely felt in one way or another here.

"The Strongest Man in the World."

[From the Boston Atlas, May 31.]

Dr. George B. Winship attempted to lecture last evening at Mercantile Hall, on "Physical Education." The hall was filled to overflowing, attracted no doubt by the fame of the lecturer in relation to his prodigious feats of strength, it having been claimed for him that he was the strongest man in the world." Dr. Winship commenced reading his lecture promptly at eight o'clock, and had proceeded but a few moments before his voice began to fail and become weak and tremulous; and before the audience generally were aware of it, he dropped directly upon the platform. Several gentlemen rushed to the platform and immediately bore him to the adjoining ante-room, where Dr. Walter Channing and others attended upon him.

It was soon announced that he would go on with the lecture in a few moments. He appeared, and after apologizing to the audience, said that this time his voice had never failed. He then proceeded with his lecture, and had read but a few pages when he again became overpowered, and was just in time to save himself from another swoon. By the advice of physicians present, he was disuaded from attempting to go on with his lecture, and it was announced that it would take place at some future time.

The audience on retiring were allowed to receive back the money paid by each of them leaving the former. It is said that on being taken from the hall his heart had nearly ceased to beat. Dr. Winship's friends, the unfortunate affair on the ground that the atmosphere of the hall was close and impure. His friends, however, regard it as caused by the peculiarity of appearing before a public audience for the first time.

Dr. W. has for several years given much attention to the subject of physical education. He is twenty-five years of age, five feet seven inches in height, and weighs one hundred and forty-three pounds. He graduated at Cambridge five years ago. He can raise a barrel of flour from the floor on to his shoulder; can raise himself with either little finger, till his chin is half a foot above it; can raise 200 pounds with either little finger; can put up a dumb bell of 141 pounds, exercises daily with two dumb bells weighing 100 pounds each, which he can raise alternately above his head; can lift with the left hand a pair of dumb bells, without the aid of straps or belts of any kind. Topsham, the strongest man of England, could raise only 300 pounds in the same way; and the celebrated Belgian giant only 500 pounds. Dr. W. was prepared to exhibit all these feats, but the unexpected turn which events took prevented it. The strong man proved to be a fainting man.

Horticultural Society of Southern Illinois.

[From the State Journal.]

This Society held an exhibition at Jonesboro on the last day of the first month. Considering that this was the first attempt at a Horticultural Exhibition in Southern Illinois, it gave good satisfaction. The Exhibition was held in the City Hall, and the well arranged tables were covered with flowers, and the vegetables and fruits of the season. Among the strawberries on exhibition, were some forty varieties brought from Cincinnatti by Dr. Warder. A specimen of Wilson's Albany, presented by Wm. Yates Esq., of Tamarora, were magnificent, many of them measuring before the three inches in circumference. Among the curiosities to northern Illinois exhibited, was wheat and rye seven and a half feet high, and timothy grass, with peaches half grown; gooseberries on the point of turning colors; fruits of Southern Illinois, &c. &c. The room had passed their prime some three weeks, still there was a good show. Southern Illinoisans are turning their attention to Horticulture, before the valley gentlemen, and in a limited time Southern Illinois will "bud and blossom as the rose," and will become as a fruit region unrivalled by any portion of the United States.

☞ John Underwood, of Virginia, who was fined $350 for speaking against slavery, was supported by some of his neighbors in the late election as a candidate for the Legislature, and in the town of Occoqua received 56 votes against 55 for the Democratic candidates. His fine has been remitted by the Circuit Court, on appeal

☞ The steamer *Belfast*, Captain Forse, has just succeeded in making a successful voyage up the Minnesota River, to the mouth of Yellow Medicine River, 446 miles above St. Paul, some eighty miles beyond the highest point heretofore reached by a steamer.

The Zouaves.

[From the Courrier de Paris, May 7.]

The Zouave is a heroic soldier; in fifty years hence, the maiden daughter of the Zouaves will be a subject for [illegible] for her first lover, the grandchildren of the Old Guard. Popular fame has already begun to [illegible] them. They are natives of Algeria, the [illegible] foot soldier. It is a Zouave who has subdued Algeria. It is a Zouave who has subdued Kabylia. It is a Zouave who has [illegible] all the [illegible] of Africa. Zouaves, therefore, not to be [illegible] of their reputation; on the contrary, they have [illegible] upon it as the consecration of their [illegible] and the eternal bonds which bind the army to the people, and make but one single and unique family of them.

The corps of the Zouaves has always been admirably commanded. Young and able leaders, stimulated by the desire to rise and by the promotion, will always give an enormous advantage to troops, even if they were only middling. So much the more will they communicate their spirit to solid and well drilled soldiers, among whom the *esprit de corps* is carried to the highest degree. Thus, among the Zouaves, a private feels convinced that his position is as agreeable as that of a captain of infantry. The strength of those regiments arises from their admirable staff of officers, and the following statistics taken from the rolls of the corps, up to the time of its reorganization in 1852, is the best proof of it. Almost all of these officers arrived at the rank of general:—Lamoricière, Bedeau, Mollière, Lamoricière Duvirier, Ladmirault, Missiat, De Barral, Droienvam, Changiel, d'Autemarre, d'Erville, Repond, Bosc, Maison Carrarne, de Bolase, Bourbaki, Espinasse, Regnault, Cavaignac, Leflo, Leroy de Saint Arnaud, de Chasseloup Laubat, Bouat, Certain Rupert, de Grandchan, d'Aurelle de Paladines, Reegrault de Lavarande, &c.

The Zouaves are celebrated for the [illegible] which they have been at the head of the Zouaves, divided them into two battalions, commanded by Messrs. Maumet and Duvivier. It is at Medeah and at the Oul de Mourain that the Zouaves received the baptism of fire. The organization was, however, far from being perfect, and, on the 7th of March, 1843, the two battalions were made into one, of ten companies, eight French and two natives of Africa; the latter were garrisoned at Dely Ibrahim. It is only from that time that the costume of the Zouaves, so original and so well appropriated to the fatigues of the African war, has become regulated. Commander de Lamoricière gave a powerful impulse, and introduced those good traditions which have been perpetuated ever since.

We will not follow the Zouaves in all the little battles they have fought; their generous blood has fertilized the colony. Armed with a gun and a spade, they have opened military roads, founded the first colonial establishments, and acquired to their name that renown which has become European during the Crimean war.

When the second expedition against Constantine took place, the Zouaves took a large share in the works of the seige and at the definite storming of the place. The next year, the great day, one of their officers, Captain Gardarena de Boisse, solicited the honor to reconnoitre the breach. "What reward do you want?" inquired the general of the trench. "The honor to carry the flag of France at the head of the first storming column!" And the next day the brave captain, pierced by Arabian balances of scaled-gold, which he bought of two men who had taken it out of Plum Creek in six days.

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Medicines, &c.

GO TO HEAD QUARTERS!

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On Lake, near corner of Clark Street.

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☞ If you want a remedy for your C O U G H go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.

☞ If you want a remedy to purify the blood, go to 124 Lake st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO.

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☞ If you want a Pain Killer or Pain Extractor, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ If you want some Tonic Bitters or Sebastian Schnapps, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ For Dupeond's Chemical Cheese, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

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☞ For strengthening Plasters, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ For a remedy for all Private Diseases, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO.

☞ For a Remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.

☞ For Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Dental Tooth Powders, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

☞ For Handkerchief Extracts and Perfumery, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st.

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TO RID YOUR HOUSE OF BED BUGS

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CONSUMPTION & CHRONIC DISEASES.

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Would announce to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that he has returned from New Orleans and may now be consulted (except Saturdays and Sundays) from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M., at Rooms 3 and 4, Metropolitan Block, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

Lungs, Throat, and all Liver, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Diseases.

As these diseases progress rapidly, and often insidiously in a fatal termination, no person should delay in procuring medical attention is of the utmost importance to all who are afflicted. Dr. Reading's success in the treatment of the above diseases has given him a reputation for skill and ability, and those who require medical services should call at once. Consultation Free.

☞ Rooms at No. 100 State street, corner of Washington—entrance on State street.

my11-6m

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Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by E. T. WATKINS & CO., 36 State street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by J. H. REED & CO., 146 and 148 Lake street.

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Sold by HAVEN, FARREL & CO., 77 Water street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by SARGENT & ILSLEY, 140 Lake street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by J. E. S. FULLER & CO., 37 Water street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Sold by BOOKER, INNIS & CO., 35 Water street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by L. READ & CO., 92 Lake street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by O. P. FULLER & CO.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Here, for their Tonic and other Medicinal Virtues, become as celebrated and popular, that imprudent parties here and elsewhere have counterfeited their wrappers and labels, and vend them extensively, and to purchasers to the above parties for the genuine article or to the proprietors.

Hostetter & Smith,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jan27-d7-6m

Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Bronchial Troches.
Bronchial Troches.
Troches.

"Pre-eminently the first and best."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

"I esteemed their use to Public Speakers.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK.

"Great service in subduing Hoarseness."

REV. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK.

"I have found them excellent for Whooping Cough.

REV. M. W. WARREN, BOSTON.

"Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs."

DR. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON.

"A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c."

DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON.

"Contain no Opium or anything injurious."

DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON.

"Have given relief when other troches and Cough Candies have failed."

REV. S. A. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS.

"I heartily unite in the above commendation."

REV. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS.

"A friend having tried many remedies for Asthma without benefit, found relief from Troches."

REV. D. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL.

—SOLD BY—

PENTON & CO.,

No. 94 Lake street.

my17-2m-1045

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Worn by Kings or Emperors.

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Because it is the most prominent God-Himself-accorded for all our fair, beautiful readers. Then why not endeavor to get it? Nothing is more simple than the means by which it is to be obtained. Nothing can be easier than the application of it—nothing more certain than the result. Then why not have it? Why remain with scanty, shriveled, harsh, dry, or thin hair? Why have dandruff, scurf, or falling hair? Why not have it soft, lustrous, and luxuriant? Why not have it long, flowing, curling, or waving? Why not have it restored to its original color? Why not have it changed to any color you may desire? Why not have it restored to its original color? Why not have it changed to any color you may desire? Why not have it restored to its original color? Why not have it changed to any color you may desire

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND TRI-WEEKLY
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK
TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE
Press & Tribune
CHICAGO

THE CHICAGO EXPRESS

We, Chicagoans, live in another city from that in which we were born. Quite at random, we have taken the pains to ascertain the opinions of that which we have adopted, and the result of the question is as follows:

Of the twenty-four papers published in Chicago, twenty-one are Democratic, two Republican, and one Abolition. Of the twenty-one Democratic papers, eight are German, and the remaining thirteen English. Of the latter, eight are Douglas, and five Buchanan. Of the Republican papers, one is German and one English. The Abolition paper is also German.

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THE NATION

We learn that the Executive Committee of the Union has determined, or have determined, to hold a National Convention in this city on the 22nd of February next. Chicago has spent no considerable sum of money to be ready for the occasion, with every building and ground in readiness for the accommodation of delegates to the Convention. It has been received by the Society of the Union where it has held its meetings, and has expressed its thanks to the Executive Committee for the honor conferred upon it.

THE RECENT FREEZE

In another column will be found a letter from correspondent at Cleveland, Ohio, in which he gives an account of the recent freeze. We have not yet heard of the damage along the Illinois River, but we expect that it will be serious.

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